

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

D. C. & Co's

DISINFECTING FLUID,

Similar to Condy's at quarter the price.

Large bottles.....\$0.50
Per gallon.....\$2.00

This is a safe and reliable disinfectant and is not poisonous.

NO better preventive against Plague and Disease is possible than a well disinfected house.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently fitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

COAST PORT ORDERS,

whenever practicable, are despatched by fire, steamers leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Countersell Order Books supplied on Application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER

SODA WATER

LEMONADE

POTASH WATER

SELTZER WATER

PURE TABLE WATER

LITHIA WATER

SARSAPARILLA WATER

TONIC WATER

GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanjing Road, Shanghai.

Botica Inglesa, 14, Escalote, Manila.

The Canton Dispensary, Canton.

The Dispensary, Foochow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.

London Office, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1894.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1894.

THE TUNG WAH AND THE GOVERNMENT.

However tedious the discussion of plague topics may become, it is still our duty to thrash them out thoroughly; duty is often wearisome, but this is a fight which must be fought out now to the bitter end. It is the old question whether the Government or the Chinese shall rule this Colony. The natives have hitherto had their own way in everything, through their leading body—whether it be called the Tung Wah or the Po Leung Kuk it is very much the same thing; and though its functions are nominally restricted to managing a hospital and protecting women and girls, it has in actual fact made a fearful and

intolerable mess of the hospital, and whatever else it may have done with the other self-assumed duties it has arrogated to itself an equally intolerable dictatorship far away out of sight of any legitimate sphere. For instance, what earthly right have these alleged leading Chinese to question the house-to-house visitation scheme? Or what shall be thought of a hospital committee that insists on removing patients ninety miles, simply because of pique and as a slap-in-the-face to the Government and the European doctors?

Mr. Ed. Robinson, barrister-at-law, is one of those who approve of the concessions; probably he is the only one besides the Sinophile monomaniac who has so ridiculed the position of Registrar-General and Protector of Chinese. Of course, if the whole Chinese community chooses to go to Canton, or to Hades, they are welcome; but that is no reason why Mr. Ed. Robinson, of all men in the Colony, should write letters to the papers approving of the mad act, any more than of the only precedent on record—when 5,000 swine ran down a steep place into the Sea of Galilee. Perhaps it was their idea of checkmating the evil spirits. Mr. Robinson says that the first thing needed was segregation of plague patients, and there he is quite right; next he says that in order to secure this, the Government might have tried complete searching supported by forcible removal, and there again he is quite right; but he finally says that there was a better course—to conciliate the Chinese by letting them have their own atrocious hospital and so induce them to segregate voluntarily—and there he is quite wrong. If this course of compromise had caused the Chinese to bring out their sick readily, it might perhaps have worked well, though even that is open to grave doubt; but as a matter of fact it didn't. The sick and dying were still concealed, the infected houses were still re-occupied, the dead bodies were still found putrefying in unsuspected holes where, for all the Chinese cared, they might have stayed stinking and spreading destruction until the rats and worms and white ants made an end of them. That is evidently what the Tung Wah, Mr. LOCKHART and Mr. ROBINSON wanted! That is what was actually going on, and that is what the objectionable house-to-house visits checked—and nothing else on earth could have checked it. This was after every concession had been made; the native hospitals and native doctors were weakly conceded an offensive monopoly, the patients were allowed to be taken under the care of experienced medical scientists and carried to Canton, the fire-crackers and joss-pidgin were given full sway—and yet discoveries of decomposing corpses in deserted tenements were and are of daily occurrence. This is no exaggerated picture; several members of our staff have taken part in the work, and we know that what we all have seen ourselves is true. Mr. ROBINSON doesn't know, because he has not been in it, and therefore (like most agitators who know nothing of a subject) he talks all the more. When men are hard at work, the most annoying and irritating of all patient-provokers is the individual who has not the faintest notion of what he is talking about and yet insists on interfering.

Concession to Chinese opinion is a mistake. It was in deference to strongly-expressed native objections—in fact, to strikes and riots and bricks—that the Sanitary Board shelved its "over-crowding" by-laws. It was out of respect to Chinese domestic sensitiveness that the Sanitary inspectors had to drop "surprise visits" out of their daily work, and practically discontinue all supervision in the matter of domestic hygiene. It was the existence of a native hospital that allowed the plague to get a footing in Hongkong and flourish for a fortnight without discovery. It was the Government's philosophical toleration of Chinese "doctors" and their childish methods that encouraged resistance to European sanitary science—a resistance unknown in Macao, where the supposed effete Government of Portugal sternly repressed all such nonsense at the outset centuries ago, and have never had the least trouble since.

What we have to do in Hongkong is to establish a complete sanitary and medical service, with ample hospital accommodation and plenty of doctors for the permanent requirements of the whole colony, and to rigorously stamp out this dangerous Chinese opposition. Failing that, there will never be any telling at what moment we may be again attacked; and if our next visitor is cholera, small-pox, typhus, or anything less discriminating than this Chinese plague, the European community will have reason to bitterly rue the day of half-measures.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CONGO TREATY.

LONDON, June 19th.

The French press has moderated its tone towards Great Britain. Active negotiations are in progress between Brussels, London, Paris, and Berlin relative to the Treaty. Great Britain and Belgium are desirous of conciliating the other Powers.

INSURRECTION IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

Mr. A. O'D. Gaudin, Secretary of the Pajom Mining Company, has courteously forwarded us the following note:—A telegram has been received to-day from the Mines stating that a rebellion had broken out at Tembeling. Six Sikhs have been killed.

[Tembeling may be either a village or a whole district, but it is not marked on the most recent maps. The Tembeling river is a tributary to the Pahang, the junction occurring some distance south of Pajom. The Sikhs in all probability were employed in the capacity of policemen in the service of the Pahang state.—Ed., H.K. Telegraph.]

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS AT AMOY.

Mr. Follett Henderson, Secretary of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, has forwarded us for publication the following telegram

received from Mr. Collis Ford, British Consul at Amoy:—

Measures for medical inspection of all ships arriving from Hong Kong [have been] adopted by local authorities here. [These came into force yesterday evening.]

(Special to the Hongkong Telegraph.)
THE KOREAN REBELLION.

THE Royal troops have routed the rebels in Chulla province and completely retaken that portion of the country. The Tong Huk (Eastern Sect) rising is now practically quashed. The Chinese and Japanese troops have taken no part in the campaign, and it is not expected that they will be called to do so. It must be understood that at the present juncture latent possibilities forbid undue confidence in the near future.

[With reference to the despatch of Chinese troops to Korea, the following particulars are from the N. C. Daily News of Saturday last:—The arrival here yesterday morning of the *Haating* enabled us to get some particulars of the recent despatch of Chinese troops to Korea. Three vessels, the *Toonan*, *Haating*, and *Haasan* were detailed for the service, but their destination was kept a secret, for some of them cleared for Newchwang, to which port, however, they never went. The *Haating* left Shanghai on the 3rd instant with orders to proceed to Tongku and embark troops for Kihin. However, when she got to Tongku she was ordered to proceed to Shanhaikuan and as she approached Tongku, she met the *Toonan* going out. The *Toonan* took on board some 800 infantry and 80 horses and these with the *Haating* amounted to about 1,000. The *Haasan* took about 500, and the *Haating* about 700, but some 5,000 men in all are reported to have been despatched. The destination of the vessels was a place called Anan Anch anchorage in the Gulf of Prince Jerome and at the limit of the surveys that have been made by foreigners. It is situated in lat. 37 north and long. 126.46 east, and is about 50 miles south of Chemulpo. The *Haating* left Shanhaikuan on Sunday, and on reaching her destination, found the *Haasan*, the *Toonan*, and a Chinese man-of-war, as convoy, at anchor. The vessels could not proceed further than this, so the troops had to be landed in boats and were sent away in sampans to Hungchow, a place some fifteen miles further up the landing place. Felling some hundred miles from where the rebels were said to be in force, they having got possession of two provinces. The rebels were said to be some 30,000 strong, and a Chinese officer who had been rescued from the camp reported that there were a large number of Japanese soldiers who had been taken, having apparently been sent to protect the Japanese merchants and other Japanese residents. While the *Toonan* was discharging her troops and horses a Japanese man-of-war arrived and lowered a launch which steamed round the steamer to see what the *Toonan* was doing and find out the number of troops on board. She left on Saturday.

The Chinese officer above referred to stated that the Korean troops were sent against the rebels who already surrounded them, and took their arms from them, upon which the disarmed troops joined the rebels either voluntarily or by compulsion. It is stated that the rising of the people was precipitated by the murder of Kim-ek-Kion and the butchery of his father, widow, and daughter and other members of his family; indeed it is stated that the Korean Government was so vindictive that four generations were made to suffer.

While the *Haating* was discharging her troops, another Japanese man-of-war came in at 3 p.m. and stayed till 4 a.m. on the following day. On her way back to Shanghai, the *Haating* met a two-funnelled British man-of-war travelling at great speed in the direction of Chemulpo. The *Toonan* having finished her discharging returned to Shanhaikuan for more troops and left Tongku yesterday. Many of the soldiers were armed with Winchester repeating rifles and others had guns of German make.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Japanese Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 5 a.m. to-day, and left again at 5 p.m. for this port, via Shanghai.

IN the Government Treasury of Japan there are now said to be yen 20,000,000 in gold and in notes yen 10,000,000. The value of silver in bullion is not given.

A SYDNEY contemporary, caustically observes that "nightingales in Victoria and New South Wales who come to be regarded as the bright particular badge of well-earned bankruptcy."

AN employee of the Shanghai Electric Light Company was electrocuted there on Friday last, by accident, of course. He had ascended one of the lamp poles, probably to adjust the carbons but coming in contact with an unswitched wire received a shock from a current of 2,700 volts, sufficient to shake the bristles off a horse, and was picked up dead.

SERGEANT ALEXANDER MACDONALD, who has served well in the Hongkong police force for fifteen years, lately in charge of Hungnam district, and who now goes to the front, has been awarded a medal for meritorious services by the Captain Su commandant-to-day, which he was escorted on board the P. & O. steamer *Suffey* by the "pipers' band" of the force—four sets of pipes and two drums. His comrades all presented him with a handsome and valuable gold watch with suitable inscription yesterday.

THE *Hyogo News* of the 9th instant remarks that the chartering of so many of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers by the Japanese Government for the conveyance of troops and stores to Korea, has natural and occasioned a great deal of inconvenience in many places. The company has secured three foreign vessels temporarily and is seeking to engage others. Especially in Osaka and Kobe the total suspension of the service has created something like a panic, although it is pointed out that the state of things shall not continue long. Orders have been issued from the headquarters in Tokyo to all local agents to do their utmost to obviate the inconvenience inflicted upon customers by the delay to their consignments and, in some cases, by the discharge of cargo already accepted.

A "THIRD-CLASS TURKEY" in Victoria Gaol, bearing the distinguished name of Robert Burns, has been distinguished himself in a way that ought to result in his being changed to first class. On the 1st June he borrowed a silver watch and chain from his Chinese "boy" on the pretence that he wanted to go out in great style; then "browed" (his time went into the owner's knowledge) a set of silver studs and sleeve-links from the drawer of a brother turnkey named Kerwin, and another silver watch and chain from the drawer of a third turnkey named Ayres. With this plunder he "escaped" to Canton, without getting leave from the Governor of the Gaol and without having returned fees of some hundreds of dollars.

Very foolishly he returned yesterday, and now he is back in the gaol, under his monthly agreement—but not as a turnkey!

A MORE miserable apology for a newspaper than this morning's issue of the *Daily Press* has rarely, if ever, been produced in this colony.

ACCORDING to *Sydney Bulletin* the most effective of Parliamentary weapons in New South Wales are a forty-inch stomach and a square jaw.

THE highly civilized Government of Korea has issued a notification threatening death to anyone who may inform foreigners of the progress of the rebellion!

THE deaths in Hongkong for the week ending 9th June were at the rate of 124.4 per thousand per annum as against 96.1 for the previous week and 31.3 for the corresponding week of last year.

It is said that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is using money at the rate of yen 75,000 per annum for every vessel engaged in the Japan-Bombay service. The loss already sustained by the Company is reported to be yen 300,000.

First Missionary—What precautions do you take against the plague?
Second Saint—I pray every morning; and you?
First Missionary—I'm going to Japan.
Second Saint—You're right! I'll follow your example.

IN the course of the next day or two Peder's Wharf will be practically closed to traffic owing to the reclama'm work in progress in the vicinity, and the new wharf erected at the north-western end of the land reclaimed opposite the City Hall is now thrown open to the public. The latter being much smaller than Peder's Wharf, will prove anything but an advantage, in fact quite the reverse.

IN our morning contemporary's "Notice to Correspondents" we read—"No anonymously sent communications that have appeared in other papers first will be inserted." An excellent rule if consistently adhered to—but what about the ill-timed and impertinent letter in this morning's *Daily Press* signed "Al Fresco," which appeared in last night's *China Mail* and which the *Telegraph* declined to publish!

At the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon, a letter from the Government was laid on the table announcing that Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., had been re-elected a member, and that Mr. R. K. Leigh (who temporarily occupied the seat of Mr. N. J. Edie, absent on leave), had been elected to replace Mr. J. D. Humphreys, resigned. Mr. Edie's seat had therefore been filled by the appointment of Surgeon-Major James, A.M.S.

ONLY a clipping from this morning's *Daily Press*: "Another remarkable adventure he Dr. H. B. Tilsman—had was in the tropics. He was at a dinner-party when a beautiful young girl—one of the guests—suddenly called out that a centipede was crawling up her. Fortunately the centipede did not lose his presence of mind. Making the girl get up quietly without irritating the centipede and strip off her clothes he laid a sheet of foreign newspaper on her leg just in front of the insect, which crawled blindly on to it, and was forthwith consigned to one of the Doctor's specimen boxes. It measured the best part of a foot long." After this the deluge—or *Granny's* perpetual suppression.

THE *Japan Herald*:—"The news that the British man-of-war had succeeded in exiting the *Drumheller* from her perilous position, and that she is now safe in Nagasaki harbour will be welcome to all except perhaps the little ring in Nagasaki who apparently wanted to buy her for an old song, and then get her off themselves. It is to be hoped that the underwriters will cause some enquiry to be made into the circumstances under which the vessel was condemned." The "little ring in Nagasaki" is suggestive but surely our own dear *Granny* was not in it. The article on the incident which she published yesterday morning read like the feeble wall of an aged and dreadfully disappointed female.

We notice with great satisfaction that the authorities have filled up a number of excavations in the thoroughfares in the Eastern part of the city, and earnestly hope that they will be everywhere in their good work until not one is left. An excavation is at all times a bad neighbour. The mere uprooting of the soil liberates foul gases and buried disease germs. When one of the cuttings is once made, the surface water, the wind, and the street traffic bring into it the filth which would otherwise be washed away in the drains. In seasons of epidemics in other cities, the excavations have been found to be extremely dangerous and even deadly. In New Orleans, Havana and Rio de Janeiro, they are treated with child of lime and other powerful disinfectants when they are opened and also when refilled. The practice of these fever-ridden cities may advantageously be imitated in Hongkong.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes under date of June 19th:—"The rumors are probably less rather than more reliable, come to us in regard to the rebellion in Korea. A considerable number of Chinese troops have been sent to the assistance of the little kingdom. A story comes to us that Japan will resist any interference by the Chinese Government in the affairs of Korea. This hardly seems likely to us here. It is certainly undesirable that any complications should arise. The waters are very calm for some time past. Clouds have passed around us, and as I write, there is thunder in the distance. We long for a heavy or rather a long and gentle rain, for the earth is very dry and parched. In all the country around, the planted grain is said to have come up very sparingly, and that it has mostly been eaten by the worms; so that all must be re-planted. Much distress is reported because the poor people have very little to eat, and no means of buying grain to replant. We are glad to report everything quiet here."

"Now is the time," says a leading officer of the steamship *Emeralda*, "when the people of Hongkong can have the best sport at the least trouble and expense by taking a trip to Manila and back. On account of the plague we are carrying off the cargo and no Chinese passengers, so that there is no noise on board. Few Europeans are travelling so that there is no crowding. Then, and this is the great point, we spend our quarantine at Manila Bay. This is a fine body of water nearly thirty miles from Manila, half surrounded by wild and mountainous country, and broken by streams and small lakes. What little population it has consists of poor Malays who are too glad to serve you as boatman, guide, waiter, cook and dishwasher for a few cents. The place abounds with game of all sorts, ranging from snipe, up to deer and wild boars. The only wild animals of importance are the pythons, which are not very common and which frequently exceed 20 feet in length, and crocodiles and wild cats. The streams, the pools and the bay are alive with fish. There are no wretched lanes nor country taverns to make life miserable. Your sinner is your hotel. You leave it in the morning in a launch, or a native boat, and return in time for dinner. There is a splendid sea breeze day and night, and no mosquitoes on board to disturb your slumber."

SUPREME COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. E. F. Ackroyd, Acting Chief Justice.)

June 21st.

GREAT SCRAMBLE FOR \$30.

In the matter of Choi Yik Yu, on the petition of a creditor, Mr. Bowley (Mr. H. L. Denys) (officer) appeared for the petitioning creditor, and the debtor put in an appearance either in person or by legal representative. Mr. J. F. Reece attended on behalf of other creditors, but took no part in the proceedings; Mr. Bruce Shepherd appeared as Official Receiver.

Mr. Bowley stated that the petition was filed on the 27th May, and an interim receiving order was issued on the 7th June. The petitioning creditor had a claim of \$3,000, and there had been two "foreign attachments" and five Summary Jurisdiction suits, altogether amounting to about \$12,000. The debtor's shop had been sold up under some of the suits, and the net proceeds totalled only \$215. The debtor had disappeared entirely.

His lordship:—What is the object of these proceedings?
Mr. Bowley:—To enable the petitioning creditor to get his share of the assets, which would otherwise be swamped by other claims.

His lordship:—It is a very roundabout way. If the petitioning creditor is entitled to a share, there ought to be some very much shorter and less costly form of proceeding than this under the Bankruptcy Ordinances. I think that the sooner we come to the French system, permitting all creditors to lodge notice of attachment with the bailiff directly after a sale by one execution creditor, so that the proceeds are divided at once without further trouble—the sooner we come to that, the better, instead of going to all the costs and delays and inconveniences of bankruptcy proceedings to arrive at the very same end. I don't think the Bankruptcy Ordinance was passed with that object in view. It is like using a Nanyang steam hammer to get at the kernel of a walnut.

Mr. Bowley:—Our claim amounts to \$3,000. His lordship:—Then why didn't you take proceedings sooner? [Ordinance quoted at some length.] I think the greater part of the estate will be swallowed up in cost; it only amounts to \$215. Perhaps you had better see the solicitors in the other suits, and see if the whole of the creditors can come to some arrangement to divide what there is in a more equitable way. If you go into bankruptcy it will all be swallowed up, and the creditors will get nothing.

Mr. Bowley:—These might be other assets discovered.

Mr. Bruce Shepherd said he could not find any. Choi Yik Yu was only a partner with others in the shop, and therefore only entitled to a share in the proceeds of sale.

His lordship:—The petition says "Choi Yik Yu solely carrying on business in the Kwong Wo shop as merchant, etc." Mr. Bruce Shepherd:—Yes, but I am informed that he is only entitled to one-third, say about \$35—not enough to pay solicitors' costs by a long way. Perhaps it might be possible to make the other partners liable.

His lordship:—This petition does not say what the \$3,000 is owing for.

Mr. Bowley:—For money lent to the shop on four promissory notes—three for \$1,000 each and one for \$500, dated 10th December, 1893, and bearing the chop of the Kwong Wo firm. My client had no knowledge of any other partners with him.

His lordship:—Why did you not say that in your petition? If that is so all the assets would be liable, in case of the firm's debt. Then the petition is not against him privately but as carrying on the business of the firm. W. had better let it stand over till to-morrow week, and in the meantime see if you can come to some arrangement.

At the Sanitary Board Meeting this afternoon a letter (which was read) from the Acting Colonial Secretary was as follows:—

"I am directed to state that in the opinion of the Governor it is manifestly undesirable to allow the continuance of the use of storm-water drains as sewers where it is avoidable; and I am therefore to request that the Board will express its opinion in regard to the steps necessary for the completion of the separate system of drainage, by compelling owners of private property to connect the house drains to public sewers without delay wherever practicable."

In "minutes" appended to the document circulated, Mr. Francis had suggested a special meeting of the Board to discuss this very important matter. Dr. Harrigan (acting for Dr. Cantile), Mr. R. K. Leigh, and Mr. H. P. Tooker (acting Director of Public Works) all agreed.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

Here are fair samples of the milk-and-watery "pap" which our ragged, doddering, ungrammatical and b'lous-looking morning contemporary serves up to its readers as the latest news of the day (save the mark!) respecting the effects of the bubonic disease, which has destroyed thousands of our citizens and is still very unpleasantly manifest in our midst, and is bound to result in ruinous financial losses to the Government and general public alike. A column might be led with exposures of the *Daily Press's* silly vapouring, but the following from to-day's issue of the wretched apology for a daily newspaper will be about as much as our readers are likely to have the patience to read and inwardly digest at one sitting:—

No. 1.
"The researches of Professor Kitasato have resulted in the discovery of what is supposed to be the specific bacillus of the plague."
News, indeed! The *Hongkong Telegraph* was the first paper in the world to publish full details relative to the discovery of the plague-bacillus, on the 15th instant. The *China Mail* then "caught on" to the importance of our information and yesterday published a kind of re-hash of the *Telegraph's* reports, so it was only natural that the morning rag should have last realized the fact that the plague bacillus is now a known quantity to the scientists who are daily prosecuting their exhaustive researches at Kennedy Town.

No. 2.
"From the outbreak of the plague up till now, it is estimated that at least one-third of the Chinese population has gone to the mainland. The chief fear of these emigrants was that of being buried with lime in the event of their succumbing to the plague."
On the 9th instant the *Telegraph* contained an announcement exactly to this effect! Further comment would be superfluous.

No. 3.
"During the last few days a large number of coolies have returned to the colony in junk, which is a hopeful sign."
A hopeful sign! Not! It does not occur to the inexperienced person who penned these lines that

there can hardly be any room for doubt that a number of these coolies bring back the disease to the colony, which is the chief reason why so much difficulty is experienced in stamping it out.

It will be remembered that from time to time during the past month this journal has published copious and interesting translations of Chinese pamphlets on the cause of the plague and how the people may be saved from it. Our enterprising (?) contemporary now comes feebly into the field with the following "notes from Chinese sources":—"Owing to the continued prevalence of plague in the colony, the god named Chan Shui Ching P. K. who was lately invited down from San-ling district, has again been taken out from the Man-mo temple and carried through the streets at night, commencing from 19th inst. and continuing during the following three nights. This, we learn, does not accept any sacrifice of stock or fire-crackers but is only appeased by fruit and incense sticks and candles. With the exception of the rather coarse music made by the iron chains which when the procession is passing through the streets, are drawn on the ground by the men in the disguise of soldiers, there is no other noisy manifestation."

It is really too bad to put our priceless woodcuts and brilliantly written translations of Chinese circulars in the shade in one act and in such a manner. Now, *Granny*, this must not occur again. If it does the Office G. must be let loose a med with an all-gun and a 3 cent goose-quill.

To-day's returns show a slight decrease in the number of new cases, and a proportionate falling off in the deaths. If this sort of thing continues much longer Sergeant P. eips, who has done yeoman's service at the Tung Wah branch hospital, will soon be at a complete loss for cases and corpses.

To-day Graham Street was added to the list of infected localities, a Japanese woman being taken out of No. 20 in that fashionable resort last night.

To avoid the slight inconvenience caused by cleansing and whitewashing infected houses, some heartless wretches are now depositing dead children in the public thoroughfares at night, thereby causing the authorities a vast amount of trouble in ascertaining whence the bodies have come. But if only they must, if possible, for it is a matter of paramount importance that every infected dwelling should be promptly and thoroughly disinfected.

Some Italian Sisters have for some time been nursing the plague patients, and are now at the Alice Memorial branch hospital at Kennedy Town, while the medical officers of that model institution are busily engaged in endeavours to cure the dire disease.

The large number of coolies carrying the refuse taken from infected houses through the city to West Point for the purpose of destruction by fire, is still in full swing. Surely this system of disposing of the disgusting rubbish referred to might be improved upon to the advantage of all concerned.

The latest official returns are as follow:—
From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—

| | New Deaths | Dead under cases | Cured | Under treatment |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Hospital ship <i>Hygieia</i> | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Kennedy-town..... | 6 | 1 | 3 | 36 |
| Slaughter House..... | 10 | 24 | 4 | 94 |
| A. M. Branch Hospital..... | 4 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| Private houses..... | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Total..... | 24 | 39 | 0 | 157 |

Deaths from the outbreak (9th May) up to June 20th, noon, 1998; grand total, 2,007.

From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter House) new cases 7, of whom 4 died on arrival; deaths since 5; sent to Canton in junk 17; total remaining under treatment at the Tung Wah branch 87. Discharged 1.

CANTON NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CANTON, June 19th.

Our American sky-pilots, at least the Salvation Army crowd amongst them, are trying hard to fix houses in Macao. They are getting scared for their valuable lives, and the plague is unknown in Macao, they think they will be safer there than here; besides the weather is beginning to get uncomfortably hot in Canton. But how will the Chinese folks manage to get along without their shepherds! Perhaps the flocks only exist on the Mission reports for the special benefit of their supporters at home! We shall miss the missionaries on Shamien and the beautiful treats they give us occasionally, when they raise their voices in sacred song, one house while next door the Canton Philharmonic plays the latest lively waltzes with a full band. It sounds beautifully outside, like a battle-royale between the saints and the devils, but in this case the devils always win, beat the saints hollow in fact, excepting of course in sacred history.

The Fall Plague Hospital authorities are flooding the river steamers with their circulars, with a plan of the hospital, showing how the patients are first put into a large common ward and gradually as they get convalescent into better rooms, until at last they are discharged. But the coffin at the end door is omitted, though in reality it is nearly always required. The other day six

MISSIONARY WORK IN NORTH-WEST SHANTUNG.

The correspondent of the N. C. Daily News writes as follows from Linching under date June 2nd:—

ONE WAY OF DOING IT.

The methods of doing missionary work, and particularly that kind which calls for dealing with Chinese officials, are many and various. In the N. C. Herald for May 4th, there is a long account of the manner in which two Roman Catholic priests got into a *yamen* prison and declined all invitations to leave until the officials came in person to release them, thus being compelled to bear witness to the fact of their imprisonment.

ANOTHER METHOD.

The recent success of another method which the Canadian Presbyterians in Northern Honan have followed, shows that there is no patent rule to be observed in dealing with the Chinese. Seventy years ago two members of that mission visited Chang-shu, the most northern of the prefectural divisions in that province. After a few days at an inn, they were called on by a *chief*, who ordered them to depart. They showed their passports, but in vain; the official declaring that they gave them the right to travel but not to stop. Last year two missionaries again visited the city. This time no official came to them, but two of the gentry, one of them a *chief*, called upon them and commanded that they should leave the city. The missionaries thought it would be best to go away for a time rather than possibly call down a mob upon them, but prudently took the names of their callers for further use. Returning to their station at Ch'uan-yang, a market town on the Wei river, they sent a statement of the facts to the British Minister at Peking, calling his attention to the fact that in several counties of that prefecture placards had been issued against the foreigners resembling in many respects the vile publications of the Yangtze valley. No request was made that something must be done, so when, a few months after, a deputy from the Governor of Honan appeared to enquire into the matter, they were considerably surprised.

THE RESULT.

As a result of this conference, the prefect had the Imperial proclamation of 1891 posted up, and also issued one of his own in which the names of the two offending gentry had a conspicuous position, but not an enviable one, and at an interview with the missionaries he offered to bring the case men to apologize for their conduct. This the missionaries declined, thinking that the men had been punished enough already. As a result of this action, there has been a marked change in the attitude of the people, including the gentry, towards them. One of the latter offered to sell them a compound within the walls, and they have been able to purchase (openly of course) a large piece of land with buildings in the north suburb.

SCORPIONS.

Turning to a medical report of this mission for the past year, two items may interest the reader. Cases of scorpion stings were all treated by hypodermic injection of cocaine at the site of the sting with almost instantaneous and complete relief of the agonising pain. Usually about one-fifth grain was injected, and only once or twice was it necessary to repeat the injection. As there is scarcely a house in this part of China, whether foreign or native, into which scorpions do not enter in summer and many Europeans have suffered agonies from being stung by them, it is a great blessing to know of an antidote which is certain to give relief.

AN OPIUM ANTIDOTE.

Many will also appreciate this item, not new doubtless to most physicians, but helpful to such as are called upon to deal with opium poisoning with suicidal intent. Speaking of the remedies used, the writer says: "In many of the cases treated a hypodermic injection of one-tenth grain of morphia is all that is required. This way of administering an emetic is especially valuable in the case of refractory patients who refuse all other means. The quiet insertion of the needle, which no Chinaman objects to, is followed in a few minutes by free emesis, to the discomfiture of the obdurate patient and the astonishment and joy of the beholders."

BRIGANDES CAPTURED.

The chief of the brigands who have terrorised the region around this city, has at last been captured. It seems that he has a brother who holds a high official position. Report says that the local official wrote him to come with the robber and his band, sent for this brother, and gave him the alternative of forfeiting all present and future rank and emolument or betraying his brother. The official chose the latter as the less of two evils. He wrote the robber a letter pretending to put him on his guard against the soldiers who, he said, were about to make a secret foray in order to seize him, and advising that he escape to Peking. The military officials were informed of the contents of the letter, so that when the brigand stepped off the ferry on crossing one of the numerous streams which lie between Linching and that city, he was suddenly arrested by men dressed as civilians, but who were fully armed. The other members of the band were with him, saying that these men were soldiers, scattered and fled. The robber himself was carried off to Pootung.

AN ELEPHANT HUNT AT AYUTHIA.

A large number of Europeans, but not many Siamese, were present at the elephant catching which took place at Ayuthia on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst. Among these on one or more days were Prince Adison, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Jacquemyns, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. Collins, a number of Bank officials, and several of the Borneo Co.'s servants. Good weather was enjoyed, and the operations were exciting and successful. On Tuesday a herd of 160 elephants, from Bang Mo and Bang Cheek, had been collected, of which 17 had been shot by the country people as they were driven along—a criminal offence, since every wild elephant is the property of the King. On Wednesday, our correspondents state, nine elephants were caught and one small one died. On Thursday morning the sport recommenced about 8 o'clock, and during the day of the animals were captured while a young tusk which probably belonged to another herd was killed by the other elephants. This was sold to a Chinaman, and as huge pieces of cut-up elephant flesh were afterwards observed on the river bank it is probable there will shortly be an abundant supply of "salt beef" in the Bangkok markets. Another elephant died probably from the extreme heat and the sunbathing. The big bull caught the previous Sunday, and which appeared to have been captured before, from the readiness with which he submitted to control, was placed near the gate, and two untamed animals, being afraid of him, ran away and got among the spectators. A stampede ensued and some good running was seen, the priests being generally admitted to be

the fleetest, and the two elephants escaped into the jungle. The arrangements were carried out by Phya Phet. Our correspondent reports that the death of the Chinaman and one child, both being attacked by the same elephant and trampled to death. There was a largely increased attendance on Thursday, owing to the accident, and several photographs were there—*Bangkok Times*.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEWCHWANG, June 6th.

We are at present experiencing very trying weather. The highest recorded temperature up to date has been 88° Fahr. in the shade. Every body and everything is clamouring for rain. The growing crops especially are in want of moisture, and are extremely backward. The sluices of heaven will not open, in defiance to suppliant solicitations of Chinese and others, to their respectively visible and invisible deities. If the present aridity continues, the consequences to the growing crops must be serious. Trade is by no means brisk momentarily, and until a good downpour of rain falls the tributaries to this river, the paddy and bean boats, which are detained in there, will be unable to reach here. As a consequence, the chief commodities of trade are by no means superabundant. The most recent quotations of the chief articles of trade are—beans, Tls. 3.10 per 3 lbs.; bean-cake, Tls. 4.50 per 10 lbs.; bean-oil, Tls. 4.85 per lb. The latest exchange quotation is in the proportion of Newchwang Tls. 1.000—Shanghai Tls. 1.040. However, in spite of momentary depressions, other indications augur well for a successful season's completion. The number of arrivals of vessels up to date compares favourably with previous years' statistics. In 1893, the arrivals up to date numbered 117; in 1894 they totalled only 104 at the same date; whereas this year, to date, we have had 157 inward vessels of all descriptions. An analysis of nationalities of the latest arrivals is as follows: 15 German, 15 Japanese, 15 Norwegian, 12 Chinese, and 1 American. This increase is no doubt due, in a measure, to the unusually early opening of the port this year.

A hospital for Newchwang would be a boon to suffering humanity and to mankind generally. Recently a case of small-pox was introduced to Newchwang by a foreigner on board a steamer. The afflicted man had to be taken ashore and, in the absence of a hospital, Messrs. Bush Bros., with characteristic humanity, placed a part of their vast premises at the disposal of the sufferer and his attendants. Under the skillful and unceasing care of Dr. Daly the patient soon recovered. During his convalescence, and afterwards on rejoining his ship, he repeatedly expressed his gratitude to Dr. Daly and Messrs. Bush Bros. for their treatment throughout his indisposition.

Numerically, we form but a small community. Socially, our number is legion. In summer, I say advisedly, in summer. There is, however, one social gathering, at which all sorts and conditions of men etc. etc. are thrown together, and that is, at our now famous Cricket Ground. The professional men, the housemen, the shipping fraternity and others—all members of the Cricket Club—look forward to an hour's recreation in the cool of the evening, after a hard day's work for existence—otherwise. On match days, especially, the ground presents an unusually animated appearance, and reminds one of times gone by in other climes. Anyone who saw the ground a year ago would not have imagined that it would undergo the complete transformation, which it had to submit to, even under the most energetic management. The present committee are fairly entitled to the thanks of the members, who, by the bye, number upwards of 180. Improvements effected as time rolls on and money rolls in, and within a short space of time the Newchwang Cricket Club will show up as a model to the present and future generations of what can be effected through energy, stubborn perseverance and economy. But, *en route*, a little more pretence to democracy in match arrangements would advance matters more advantageously.

The Mutual Life Company have purchased enough silver frontage here to berth two vessels at a time. Other indications point to the conclusion that the Japanese will shortly command the entire trade between this port and Japan. "News has been received here, on good authority, that the people several hundreds of miles inland have risen en masse against the authorities, on account of the latter having raised the taxation on property (7). Several collisions have occurred between the military and the mob in which many hundreds are said to have been killed."

"The silver link, the silver link, Which heart to heart, and mind to mind, Is body and soul and blood."

will shortly link two happy souls together for life as a natural consequence a goodly amount of jealousy and emulation exists among the marriageable community. As an instance of what cool intolerance, monopoly, and intimidation will effect, I will quote one example. A firm of ice vendors here—apparently Chinese—had the impudence, after ascertaining that they could monopolise the trade in ice, to raise the price of this cooling commodity from 10 cents to 15 cents per cask. Moreover, they warned other ice dealers not to approach the Settlement. This, in a place where ice is manufactured through natural force in winter, can only be met by energetic resistance. It is nothing more or less than a nefarious seizure of the most orthodox Chinese order, and all foreigners should combine and resist this preposterous imposition as a determined man. The low exchange, the price of exotic necessities, and the conventional squabbles of Chinese servants are in themselves ridiculous enough, without having other accumulations of a similar nature. "Stayahoi" is *Shanghai Mercury*.

SIAM NOTES.

BANGKOK, June 8th.

We learn that some \$15,000 or so of the Siamese indemnity have been returned to the Siamese as had money. This sum, we believe, will be refunded to the French. The Danish Farm near Ayuthia is not proving the grand success its promoters anticipated. Although the major portion of the capital has been subscribed by certain ultra-patriotic Siamese-Danes, notorious for their hostility to France, there is a whisper that they would now very gladly seek shelter under the French flag if permitted.

Koh Pui is being fitted with the requisite shelter and provisions in case of the Hongkong liners bringing down infected cases. It is needless to say that this work has not been entrusted to the Minister of Public Health—a misleading title in Siam—but to the Naval Department. Hence the energy and promptitude displayed.

There are fears expressed that the year's rice-crop will be small, owing to the disturbed state of the country. The people are loath to labour in their fields from the prevailing lawlessness. "What is the use of working?" say they, "when we are robbed by *dao* (robbers) or why cultivate paddy which, when sold, is an inducement to evil characters to cut our throats?" All the *Ming* leading to Bangkok are unsafe, and

constant reports of robbery and outrage are brought to every resident who has occasion to go a few miles from town. In some districts, a few hours' journey from the city, the people keep guard all right in turn; and in many cases the neighbours combine and keep watch all night over their houses and cattle. The country is in a terrible state of confusion, and the worst sign of the times is that nothing is being done to remedy affairs, and that no one appears responsible for the present state of dissatisfaction and disorder. This state of affairs is making itself felt upon the rice trade, and most of the mills are now running only two and three days a week owing to the scarcity of paddy.—*Free Press*.

Bangkok, June 9th.

It is probable that several experienced coffee planters will shortly visit Siam with a view to opening gardens. Thursday was an exciting day at Ayuthia. Several bulls, two full-grown cows, and eight young elephants were captured, making a total of 10 out of 160 driven in. The Siamese authorities at Pak-pra have sent down twenty-one or twenty-two coolies suspected of having taken part in the murder of two Indian watchmen, some weeks ago. They will be tried at the International Court, Mr. Cox prosecuting. Planting operations in the provinces around Bangkok are being much retarded by want of sufficient rain. Down the coast there is a great scarcity of even drinking water, the *khlongs* being all brackish, although the wet season is supposed to have started a fortnight back.

About 2.30 p.m. on the 6th, an ordinary seaman named Michael Neylon, 17 years old, belonging to the British barque *Cambusnethan*, was drowned. He was working on a stage over the side of the vessel, and was not observed falling off. The splash was heard, however, and his hands were seen above the water once or twice. A sampan pulled towards him, but before it had gone far he disappeared.

A sudden and considerable increase in the number of deaths among the Chinese living along Klong Kot-mai and its vicinity has occurred during the last few days. The nature of the disease is apparently not yet known, but the authorities ought to lose no time in ordering enquiries to be made by competent doctors. We understand that work at the rubber mines is going to be stopped, and that Mr. Whitford, chief agent of the Company, is going home shortly. There is some talk of reconstruction, the additional sixty miles of the concession having lately been selected by Mr. Newman. If that is done a lot of machinery is to be got out during the year, and operations largely extended. If that don't—

The Chinaman who broke the record and the thermometer at Bangkok Hospital at the same time is dead, apparently of heat apoplexy. He is supposed to be the man belonging to the *Kong Beng*, who was thought to have the plague. The only other instance here of temperature rising to such a height (113 deg.) occurred some years ago. A European died, and even half-an-hour later the mercury rose to the summit of the thermometer.—*Siam Observer*.

Bangkok, June 9th.

It is stated a marriage has been arranged between Mr. Stringer, acting Vice-Consul at Chienyang, and Miss McGilvary, daughter of the Chienyang American Missionary. The marriage will probably take place in England.

The plague hospital, which we announced some time since as being in course of preparation at Koh Pui, in the Gulf, is now completed. The building is situated in the most favourable and breezy part of the island, close to which there is safe and ample anchorage. The prolonged absence of Lieutenant Smyth, of the Buffs, brother of Mr. H. W. Smyth of the Royal Mining Department, has been the cause of some little apprehension among his friends. We are glad to be able to state, however, that when Mr. Smyth left Muok Lek on a shooting expedition recently, he was attended by a trustworthy servant.—*Bangkok Times*.

"FOUR LIFE IS NOT WORTH A STRAW."

Nor worth a straw, oh? Then it was worth just nothing—nothing at all. Who has not used that comparison a thousand times to express absolute worthlessness? A straw? The wind blows it away, fire burns it up, cattle tread it in the mud, it rots by the roadside. What of it? Who cares for a straw?

Yet this is exactly what a doctor recently said to one of his patients. "Your life is not worth a straw." How much is a doctor worth who will speak so to a man that trusts him, and who has been told for my part, if he were up for sale at auction, I would bid one straw for him—no more. Even if what he said was true, he had no right to say it. Such a doctor is more likely to kill with his tongue than to cure with his drugs.

A woman told the story, and she tells it well. If it doesn't make the truth, then I don't know what other does. The dates and the facts are all there, plain and orderly.

"In the summer of 1878," she says, "I found myself feeling tired, languid, low-spirited, and weak. I felt as if some evil were about to happen. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had excruciating pain at my loins and sides. There was a horrible burning pain at the pit of my stomach, and a sting in the throat as if I should choke. My head felt as though I had a ton weight on it. Gradually I got worse, and for months could take only liquid food. At night I lay awake for hours together."

"Later on I suffered greatly from nervous prostration. My legs trembled and shook so I feared to fall. If I knook came to the door I trembled from head to foot. I had frequent attacks of the legs, with palpitation of the heart and sudden stoppage of the breath. At these times I was speechless and helpless. They say I looked like a corpse, cold and bloodless, my finger-nails and lips having turned black. After a while this would pass off, leaving me weak and prostrate. I had frequent attacks of this kind, and I was only a bag of bones, and so weak I had to take hold of the furniture to steady myself as I crossed the room. At time went on the nervousness and forebodings of evil so increased that I feared I should go out of my mind. The neighbours said it would be a mercy if the Lord would release me from my sufferings."

"In this condition I continued for over four years, during which time I consulted five doctors, but nothing they gave me did any good. They said my ailment was heart disease, and one said, 'Your life is not worth a straw.'"

"In despair I gave up taking physio, as I felt that nothing would save me. In May, 1882, ten years ago, a lady (Mrs. Richardson) called at my home, told me of Mother Selig's Curative Syrup, and strongly advised me to try it. I did so, and felt somewhat better after the first bottle, and by the time I had taken three bottles I was completely cured. From that time I have had no return of the attacks, and am so strong I can do any kind of work. But for Selig's Syrup I should have been in my grave long ago. I wish others to know this, and will answer any who call or write." (Signed) EMMA WICKHAM, (wife of William Wickham, gardener) Pembroke Villas, 129, Moffat Road, Thornton Heath, Marsh 17th, 1891.

So it turned out that her life was not only worth a straw, but worth a whole golden harvest of health and better days. "Yet no thanks to the doctors. Her complicated symptoms puzzled and alarmed them, to be sure, but why? Is not the doctor's duty to understand such things? Most assuredly. Just as a lawyer should know the law, or a pilot the rocks, tides, and lights of a coast. Had some of these medical men known that Mrs. Wickham's malady was indigestion and dyspepsia, and not heart disease, they might possibly have relieved her. But, confined

by the symptoms, they were blind to the cause. We may well wonder if there are many such doctors in England.

Cases like this show that the clear sight belonged to Mother Selig, and to her remedy hosts of people in this country are indebted for physical salvation when, in very truth, their lives seemed as straws. Remember this was ten years ago, and the malady has not returned, showing that the cure was a permanent one.—*Advt.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is more reliable as a agent in the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and General Debility, than any other remedy known to medical science. Read the following—I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and have also taken it myself, and can fully endorse the opinion that it is both palatable and efficient, and can be tolerated by almost any one—especially where Cod Liver Oil itself cannot be borne. MARTIN MILES, M.D., &c., Stanbury, Bucks. Any Chemist can supply it—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23RD, 1894.

at 2.45 P.M.
COMPETITION, SHORT RANGE CUP AND SPOONS; Ranges 500 and 600 yards; Seven Shots. Entrance fee, 30 cents. G. K. MOORE, Honorary Secretary, Hongkong, 21st June, 1894. [46]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICETEN CENTS.
Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application. Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn. The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours. Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. [643]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,350 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and refurbished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SUMMER RATES.

(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).
One person, per day..... 4.00
One person, per week..... 25.00
One person, per month..... 80.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day..... 7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week..... 45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month..... 120.00
For further particulars, apply to MANAGER, Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, 19th April, 1894. [45]

FUJIYA HOTEL.

MIYANOSHITA, HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION. NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI, Proprietor.

THOMAS GRILL ROOMS.

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Underigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LYNN and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 p.m.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS TO PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dish, &c., for name—and Cash. Terms—

Breakfast, per meal \$0.75; per Month \$12
Dinner \$0.75 \$20
Dinner \$1.25 \$35
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$45
Breakfast and Tiffin \$30
Tiffin and Dinner \$40
SPECIAL TIFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.
W. THOMAS, Proprietor, Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [539]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS. No. 41, Queen's Road Central. [697]

Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCE!

THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871.) GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK, FRESH BUTTER,

CREAM,

CREAM CHEESE AND NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER. MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT. NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

J. KENNEDY,

PROPRIETOR, GARDEN ROAD. [622]

Hongkong, 26th April, 1894.

PROGRAMME

OF THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING TO BE HELD ON THE HAPPY VALLEY AND RACE COURSE, (The latter kindly lent by the STEWARDS of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB), ON SATURDAY, 7th July, 1894. (Weather Permitting.)

Under the Patronage of His Excellency Sir WILLIAM ROBINSON, K.C.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General DIGBY BARKER, C.B. Commodore G. T. H. BOYES, R.N.

COMMITTEE.

Commander ASHE, R.N. Lieut. Col. BARROW, H.K.R. HART BUCK, Esq. W. A. CRUICKSHANK, Esq. T. F. HOUGH, Esq. Lieut. Col. JERRARD, D.A.G. Hon. J. J. KESWICK. Major LYLE, S.I.L. G. C. C. MASTER, Esq. F. H. MAY, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY: Capt. W. H. E. MURRAY, A.D.C., Head-Quarters House.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. ROBINSON and the Officers of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, the Band of the Regiment will attend.

EVENTS:—1.—5 P.M.—FOOT RACE, 220 yards.—Asiatics. Post-Entries Free. Three to start or no race.

First \$6.00
Second \$4.00
Third \$2.00

2.—5.15 P.M.—FOOT RACE, 220 yards.—Europeans. Post-Entries Free. Three to start or no race.

First \$8.00
Second \$4.00
Third \$2.00

3.—5.30 P.M.—PONY RACE, Half Mile.—For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale with 10 lbs. added. Subscription Griffin allowed 10 lbs., bona fide Polo Ponies allowed 5 lbs. Winners at any race meeting of one race 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$3. First Prize 70 per cent. of Entrance Fee with \$10 added. Second 20 per cent. Third 10 per cent.

4.—5.45 P.M.—PONY RACE.—For bona fide Polo Ponies. From 15 mile post in. Catch weights over 12st. lbs. To be ridden by regular Playing Members of the Polo Club. Entrance \$3. First Prize 70 per cent. of Entrance Fees. Second 20 per cent. Third 10 per cent.

5.—6 P.M.—LADIES' NOMINATION.—EGG and SPUN RACE.—Competitors start dismounted after mounting receive an Egg and Table-spoon from the Nominations, ride round a post 250 yards and home. Any competitor dropping his egg must dismount and pick it up with the spoon without assistance. The egg to be carried throughout the spin and not to be touched by the fingers. Eggs and spoons will be provided, no others to be used. Two Prizes, kindly presented by W. A. Cruickshank, Esq., and G. C. C. Master, Esq.

6.—5.15 P.M.—ONE MILE HANDICAP.—For all China Ponies. Entries to close on SATURDAY, 7th June. Entrance \$10.00. \$5.00 if non-acceptance not declared to the Hon. Secretary before 5 P.M. TUESDAY, 3rd July. Weights will be notified on MONDAY, 2nd July. First Prize 70 per cent. of Entrance Fees, with \$15.00 added. Second 20 per cent. Third 10 per cent.

Entries Close at 6 P.M. on TUESDAY, 3rd July, and should be sent to Captain MURRAY, A.D.C., Head-Quarters House, Hongkong, 26th June, 1894. [713]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS. CHARTS and BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. Sole Agents for Leica Audemars Watches, awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Völgelinder and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES. MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES. No. 1, Queen's Road Central. [698]

LEVY HERMANOS. JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS. Sole Agents for PATHE PHILIPPE & Co. Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Opposite the Telephone Office. [77]

DENTISTRY. Mr. SUI SANG. DENTAL SURGEON. 51, Queen's Road Central. First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees. Hongkong, 6th April, 1894. [451]

SIEN TING, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET. TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free. Hongkong, 6th March, 1894. [401]



THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY OBTAINED 54 HIGHEST PRIZES at the CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR.

Just landed an invoice of Assorted SEWING and LEATHER-NEEDLES, SHUTTLES and FINEST MACHINE OIL. H. E. BOTTLEWALL & Co., Sole Agents, 2, d'Aguiar Street. Hongkong, 15th January, 1894. [54]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE" CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurs. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS. Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in a great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midlands Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE. CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and

